



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

U.S. INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FACT SHEET

USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) funding authority comes from two sources: 1) the Food for Peace Act, legislation authorized by the Congressional agricultural committees every five years through the Farm Bill, and 2) the Foreign Assistance Act, legislation authorized by the Congressional foreign affairs committees, and amended by the Global Food Security Act of 2016.

Food for Peace Funding

Food for Peace Act

Title II

BEHT

Emergency

Development

Foreign Assistance Act

Development Assistance

IDA

CDF

EFSP

I. Food for Peace Act

The Food for Peace Act established FFP in 1954 and is authorized, along with all U.S. agriculture programs, through the Farm Bill¹, which Congress amends and reauthorizes every five years. The Agriculture Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-79, "2014 Farm Bill") is the most recent Farm Bill; enacted in February 2014 and is set to expire on September 30, 2018.

A. Title II of the Food for Peace Act

Title II of the Food for Peace Act funds U.S. food assistance to meet **emergency** food needs around the world and **development (non-emergency)** activities to address the root causes of food insecurity. Title II resources are predominantly U.S. commodities purchased on the commercial market and accounts for less than one percent of total U.S. food exported.

¹ In addition to Food for Peace programs, the Farm Bill also funds USDA Title III: Food for Development, Food for Progress and McGovern-Dole Global Food for Education programs as well as USAID Bureau of Food Security Title V: Farmer to Farmer projects.

I. Section 202(e) Funds

Section 202(e) funds cover the administrative and management costs of programming U.S. food for USAID's implementing partners. They can also enhance programming of Title II in-kind food assistance through market-based activities, including local and regional procurement of commodities, cash transfers for food, food vouchers, or directly fund our non-emergency programs in order to offset monetization². See the FFP Section 202(e) fact sheet for more information.

2. Section 207(f) Funds

Section 207(f) funds cover costs associated with program oversight, monitoring and evaluation. They support activities including the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), program impact evaluations and the maintenance of FFP information technology systems. See the FFP Section 207(f) fact sheet for more information.

3. Internal Transportation, Storage, and Handling (ITSH)

ITSH funding covers costs directly associated with getting Title II commodities to the final distribution point, including the transportation, storage and distribution of Title II food aid. See the FFP ITSH fact sheet for more information.

B. Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (USAID & USDA)

The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) is a sparingly used special authority in the Farm Bill that allows the United States to respond to unanticipated food **emergencies** abroad, when existing Title II resources have been expended. When unforeseen food needs arise, USDA releases the funds –at the request of the USAID Administrator – then USAID uses the funds to purchase U.S. commodities in the same way it purchases traditional Title II commodities. This tool allows FFP to respond to unexpected global needs with U.S. commodities without compromising its ability to provide assistance to other needy populations. See the FFP BEHT fact sheet for more information.

II. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT

The 1961 Foreign Assistance Act, subsequently amended over the years, promotes “the foreign policy, security and general welfare of the United States by assisting peoples of the world in their efforts towards economic development and internal and external security, and for other purposes.”

The 2016 Global Food Security Act (GFSa) reinforced the federal government's successful inter-agency approach to increasing food security and nutrition through the Feed the Future initiative. It amended the Foreign Assistance Act to codify funding for both USAID's agricultural development assistance and International Disaster Assistance funds.

A. Development Assistance (USAID & State)

I. Community Development Funds

FFP uses Community Development Funds (CDF), provided through USAID's Bureau for Food Security (BFS), to complement Title II resources and support community-level **development** activities aimed at increasing the resilience of the rural poor and accelerating their participation in agricultural development and food security programs. These funds, along with Title II development resources, link FFP to the U.S. Government's larger global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future. See the FFP CDF fact sheet for more information.

B. International Disaster Assistance (USAID & State)

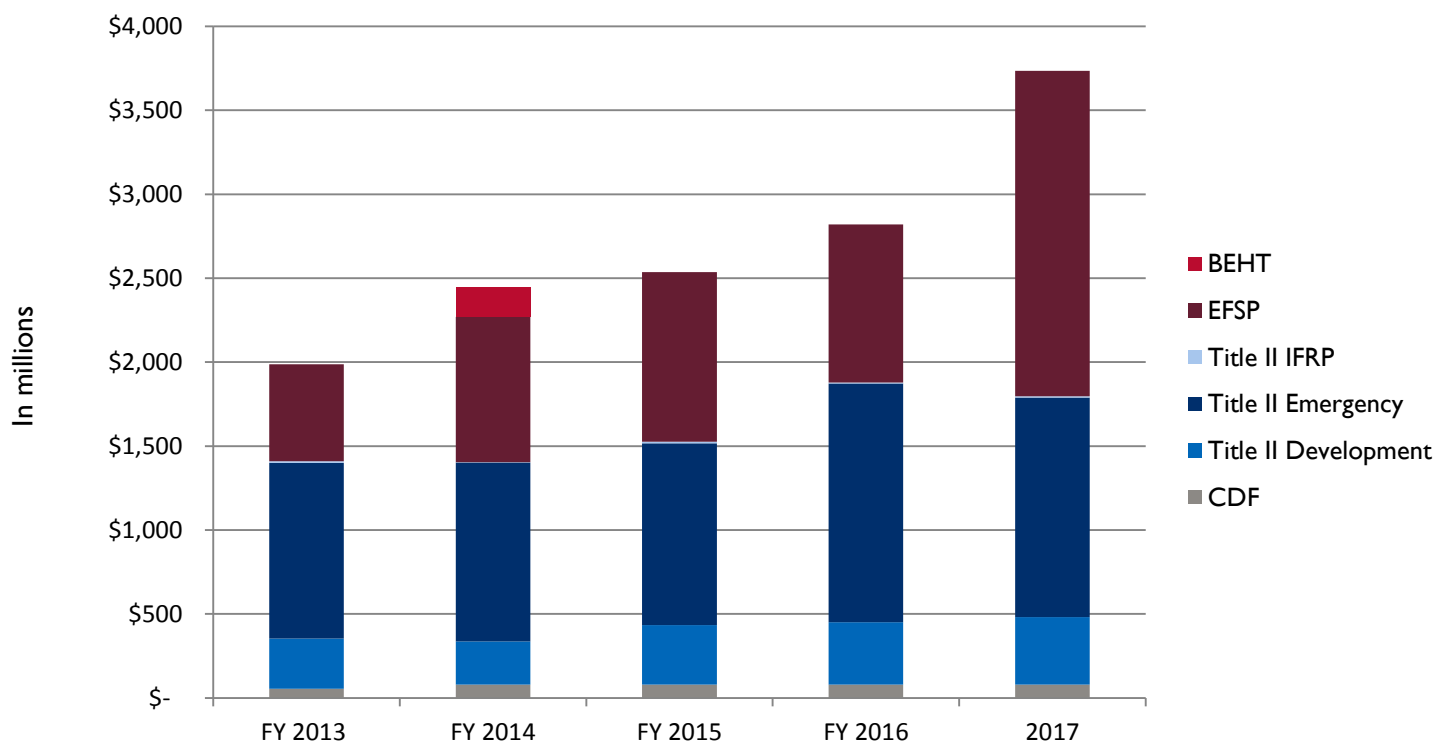
USAID uses International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds to support **emergency** humanitarian assistance operations in response to international crises as well as disaster preparedness activities. FFP shares these funds with the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, which provides non-food items in response to crises.

I. Emergency Food Security Program Funds

A component of IDA, Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) funds address the highest priority, immediate, **emergency** food security needs using market-based food assistance and complementary activities (such as agricultural input vouchers, capacity development, biometrics, monitoring or other relevant activities).

² Monetization is the sale of U.S. food commodities overseas in order to generate money to conduct development activities.

Five Years of FFP Funding by Account



FFP Funding by Account in FY 2017 (percent)



Note: In FY 2017, Congress appropriated more than \$1 billion dollars in supplemental humanitarian assistance, above the normal IDA levels, to meet humanitarian needs in ISIS-affected areas and for the prevention, relief and mitigation of famine, particularly in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen.